

In fact

For The Millions Who Want a Free Press

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Saturday Evening Post Adopts a Murderer

ON Sept 21 1940 the Saturday Evening Post attacked the National Maritime Union as part of its anti-labor campaign in the interests of Big Business.

On Nov 9 it boasted that its writer, William McFee, had had the assistance of Jerome King, "identified as a 'reactionary' member of the Maritime Union."

On Dec 30 the press reported that Jerome Madeiros, a spy and stoolpigeon, had been convicted of murdering a union man named Bruce Cameron.

Jerome Madeiros is Jerome King. At the time the Post employed him he had already committed the murder. He also had one of the worst records of any hoodlum on the waterfront. Moreover the Post intimated after his arrest that he was the victim of a plot, adding falsehood to falsehood.

This employment of hoodlums and murderers by the Saturday Evening Post climaxes its history of redbaiting and labor-baiting, of lauding Mussolini to the skies, of preaching native Fascism and smearing progressive institutions in America.

Attorney General Jackson vs SEP

Who are the enemies of American democracy?

According to Robert H. Jackson, U.S. attorney general (who himself is now under fire in the labor-liberal press), the leading enemies of democracies, underminers of morale, economic exploiters (these phrases are Mr Jackson's) are:

1. Major General George Van Horn Moseley, US Army, retired. This notorious fascist was chosen by leading Republicans, including Felix McWhirter, head of the "subversive committee" of the U S Chamber of Commerce, to coordinate all fascist forces in the country. (Documentation: Witch Hunt, page 213.)

2. Merwin K Hart. New York's notorious labor-fighter is also a leading fascist and propagandist for General Franco. He presided at a mass meeting where Franco, Coughlin and Fritz Kuhn were cheered.

3. H W Prentis Jr, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. The NAM has been exposed by the La Follette committee but since it is composed of America's biggest business men and advertisers, the press suppressed or buried the findings.

4. Charles A Lindbergh Jr.

5. The Saturday Evening Post.

6. League for Constitutional Government (of which more later.)

Dies Committee, FBI, Do Nothing

Although the attorney general of the United States publicly branded those six individuals and organizations as enemies of democracy, neither the FBI nor the Dies Committee, so busy exposing nobodies and making headlines with fake stories and distortions, has done anything about them.

Jackson's sensational charges were made in an address to the Law Society of Massachusetts. "Even though these enemies of democracy gain no foothold as a result of our elections," said Mr Jackson, "the drawing together of powerful groups making common cause under such common slogans is still an ominous development." The six were "spiritually and intellectually one with the group that opposed freedom and independence of the colonies from the king. . . . These new bottles are filled with the old wine of caste, of economic exploitation and of privilege."

It is possible that Mr. Frontpage Dies did nothing about these enemies of democracy because our self-styled free press generally suppressed their names.

Attorney General Jackson Suppressed

Either the self-announced free and honest Associated Press and United Press suppressed all the names in the Jackson indictment except Lindbergh's, or else the newspapers suppressed the names in the AP and UP copy. At any rate throughout the U S stories marked AP and UP failed to list Prentis, SEP, etc.

PM played up the story for a column, mentioning all names. The NYTimes buried a few paragraphs on page 10, printing the full text the same day of an anti-Lindbergh speech by Ass't Sec'y of War Johnson.

The Herald Tribune showed up its rival the Times by publishing the full story, using all names. The Sun suppressed the story. It went further; it printed another story headlined "Barton (Advertising Tycoon) Assails Acts of Jackson."

Kennedy Suppressed

THE Kennedy document, IN FACT's biggest scoop (Jan 13), became a front-page story Jan 21 in the press, but the story itself is still suppressed by State Department and newspapers. NYTimes 2-column headline was:

HULL TO REFUSE TO DISCLOSE
ENVOYS' DATA TO CONGRESS

He will reject demands for access to reports by Bullitt and Kennedy on European Affairs

This was an Associated Press story. However, IN FACT sent the AP, Times, 100 leading newspapers, radio commentators, columnists, press associations, advance copies of IN FACT containing the Kennedy document.

Why do the State Department and the newspapers suppress one of the most important stories of the war? The Kennedy document, written in October, predicted the Nazification of Britain and forced labor.

Bevin Conscripts Labor

MAY 22 1940 all American newspapers headlined: BRITAIN TO DRAFT WEALTH AND LABOR. (Curiously enough the NYSun headline mentioned labor, left out wealth.)

Jan 22 1941 all American papers headlined: BRITAIN DRAFTS LABOR.

Jan 7 Chicago Daily News reported from London that after 16 months of war, Britain was no further advanced in production and mobilization than the U S, that Labor Minister Bevin was not using compulsion unless there was conscription of capital.

Now Bevin conscripts labor, not capital, as Kennedy predicted.

"There has been no conscription of capital at all. . . . What the workers want is a capital levy. . . . Iron compulsion may be resorted to by the government in dealing with labor—but not even a hint has come from London that the owners of capital may be pushed around."—American Guardian, Jan 17.

(The foregoing facts are offered to those who want and those who fear "socialism" in Britain.)

Nye on the Press

SEN GERALD P NYE, whose disclosures of the part played by U. S. Big Business in the last war are never mentioned in the Big Business press, writes IN FACT's editor: "Just at this time it is distressing beyond words to note the extensive coverage which is being afforded the daily hearings on the Lend-Lease Bill (HR 1776), and the things that are not being carried by the press as a result of the reporting.

"For example, on yesterday I questioned Sec'y Morgenthau at length concerning the probability of this additional step making easier subsequent steps even to the extent of calling for the willing

The World-Telegram buried three paragraphs, the Post rewrote it with the Johnson story; both mentioned Lindbergh and suppressed the five other names.

Search at the library reveals: Washington Evening Star, Philadelphia Ledger, Chicago Tribune all suppressed the story. The Boston Post did the most hypocritical job: it said Jackson "upbraided a weekly magazine" but censored name of SEP.

It is a fact that the SEP is one of the biggest advertisers in America: it places full page ads in the Times and dozens of other leading papers, advertising its anti-labor articles and fiction. It is also a fact that Prentiss's NAM controls a large part of the nation's 1 1/2 to 2 billion dollar annual advertising budget. The La Follette Committee revealed that it used this financial pressure to obtain free propaganda space in newspapers, magazines, radio and billboards.

Dies Tries to Save Murderer

Instead of investigating the SEP, Redbaiter Dies sent his chief investigator, Stephen Birmingham, to testify as a character witness for the Post's collaborator, the waterfront hoodlum King. Leland Rounds of the fascist National Civic Federation also was a character witness, testifying to King's "Americanism." It was Birmingham's testimony which revealed King had been a labor-spy for 7 years. Birmingham and Rounds sought to save King and his fellow defendants, Thomas Harman and James Cotillo (or Costello) by testifying that they had "given them information on communism in the union" (according to the NYTimes, which suppressed the SEP connection.)

But the real story of these spies-turned-thugs was told to the La Follette Committee in October 1938. King, Harman, Cotillo and others were shown to be leaders of a shipowners' "goon" squad hired to destroy or at least weaken the National Maritime Union, one of the most militant unions in the CIO. It was testified that King et al were on the payroll of the Luckenbach, Grace Line, Isthmian Steamship and other companies, also the Railway Audit Inspection, a labor spy outfit. They were spies within the union, hired to smash unionism, corrupt union officials, harp on the question of communism, and split every local into several factions whenever possible. (The New York Sun and the Saturday Evening Post were striving for the same result, hiring renegade radicals instead of hoodlums and goons, to write redbaiting articles, whereas the latter used guns, knives, brass knuckles and money.)

King quarreled with one of his men, Octave Loones, who informed the union that King was secretly paid by the steamship companies. King was kicked out, and for several years was a plain fink. It was then that the Saturday Evening Post employed him.

When King was still secretary-treasurer of the NMU he was lionized by the New York press. The NYPost ran his redbaiting interviews (signed by Edward Levinson) but when King was proved a labor spy, getting money from Standard Oil and others, the story was left for the labor press.

Labor's Reply to SEP Smear

The SEP usually refuses to correct its false statements. When the Catholic Church is insulted and protests, the Post then makes corrections. (See Chicago diocesan weekly, New World, May 10, June 28 1940.) When a Boston renegade Guildsman attacked the Newspaper Guild, the Post refused to publish the Guild's bill of errors. The CIO thought it useless to protest the McFee smear. NMU's weekly Pilot characterized the SEP story as "partly sophistry, partly misinformation, partly plain lie." Why was the article published? Because "we are facing a concerted underhanded vicious unscrupulous attack from various unsavory quarters. It would be impossible to call the roll of all those who are attempting to wreck the NMU. . . . The SEP is the stronghold of reactionary thought in the USA. It expresses the hopes of Big Money everywhere. . . . Mr. McFee's article was a popgun in the battery leveled at us; merely a rangefinding shot. The campaign to split our ranks is on. . . . Reaction scorns no method. . . ."

President Joseph Curran of the NMU said: "The attack in the SEP is a rehashing of all the statements made before the Dies committee by such lying characters as William McQuiston, indicted for murder, Peter Innis, petty thief, F C Phillips, whose connections with the shipowners in the past were well known, and others. These people will make any statement they are paid to make. . . . We know that what we are doing is wholly American. To want decent living conditions and wages is not un-American."

Big Money versus Human Rights

The Rockefeller Standard Oil tankers, the Morgan shipping lines, newspapers and magazines financed by banks, and big advertisers are on one side of the present labor-shipping controversy, and the unions are on the other.

Ever since the CIO came into existence an attempt to break it has been made by the big money. In Autumn 1937 ship strikes were labeled "mutiny." William McFee in the Sun has fought the union for years. The Sun is known as the mouth-organ of Wall Street; calls itself "the voice of business."

In the case of S S Algic, all militant unions protested the conviction of striking seamen for mutiny. The Newspaper Guild demanded the dismissal of Mari-

sacrifice of American blood in the name of the causes we would serve. With this foundation laid, I read excerpts from The Captains and the Kings Depart, that title covering the Journals and Letters of Reginald Viscount Esher as of the months during the World War. This was revealing first of an utter lack of British sympathy for democracy and an urgent appeal for early sacrifice of American blood. On August 3 1917 Esher wrote: 'No American is likely to be killed before November. This is unfortunate, as Wilson may require to be steadied before then, and only the death of young Americans can ensure his stability.' Then, on August 11th, in a memorandum concerning a call that he made at the request of Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Sr., Esher wrote: 'That there is another aspect of this question Mr. Morgenthau is aware, and he realizes the importance upon the morale of the French army and the French people of cementing the Alliance by shedding American blood at the earliest possible moment.'

"To me this seemed all important in light of the effort that is now under way to make us see how we can bolster the morale of Britain and her possible Alliance by acting quickly. It all leads to the same old end, but the press this morning does not appear to have found it of any interest whatever."

Lord Halifax, Hitlerite

IN October American newspapers carried headlines such as these: "ASKS OUSTER OF HALIFAX" (Mirror); "H. G. WELLS INSISTS ON BRITISH SHAKE-UP" (Times). But in December the press carried numerous columns of praise for Lord Halifax when he was appointed Lothian's successor as British ambassador here.

The press generally omitted the fact that Halifax was more of a Hitlerite than Lothian; that he was equally a Cliveden Setter; that he was also the notorious Lord Irwin who ruled India between 1926 and 1931 and sent 47,000 Nationalist Indians to prison.

No sooner had Hitler come to power than Halifax showed friendship for German fascism. Pro-Hitler London Times (Dec 3 1937) admitted that "the pioneer work" in appeasement was done by Halifax. In 1938 Chamberlain ousted Anthony Eden so he could use Halifax as an appeaser.

Lothian vetoed help for Loyalist Spain, proposed by British labor (IN FACT Dec 30). When Del Vayo at the League of Nations insisted that Spain's rights under international law be restored, Halifax blackmailed France, Poland and Rumania, recognized as satellites of Great Britain, into voting no. Halifax used the so-called Non-Intervention Committee to help Italian submarines sink British as well as Spanish food ships. When British labor protested, Halifax rose to unparalleled heights of hypocrisy by denying all complicity.

Wells vs. Halifax

OCT. 3 H. G. Wells, interviewed on arrival in the U S said (according to radio accounts) that Halifax is a reactionary religious fanatic, and named Halifax's spiritual affiliations. This was omitted by the press. Nevertheless newspapers published this statement by Wells: "We're afraid of our appeasers, our

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Bourbons. I think Halifax is the quintessence of all that patriotic Englishmen should be afraid of. . . . I've never been so misrepresented in my life by a Foreign Minister as by Lord Halifax." Wells said, continued NYT, that "he felt that the elimination of Lord Halifax from leadership in government affairs was essential."

For and Against Halifax

ONE of the curiosities of the Halifax situation in America is an endorsement by Michael Williams, columnist of the liberal Catholic "Commonweal." Williams was once editor of the Commonweal but his slanderous attacks on Loyalist Spain forced the Commonweal board to oust him. Now Williams declares that many Catholics resented Lothian because he was a "lapsed Catholic; and one who had gone over to Christian Science—which, rightly or wrongly, is regarded by Catholic Americans as the enemy of their Church."

"Labor" (Dec 31) says that Halifax was a strong friend of Hitler, that "British labor has never liked Halifax. They believe he is 'fascist-minded.'" La Follette's Progressive says that Halifax was "generally credited with inspiring and supporting the Cliveden Set's conciliatory policy toward the Nazi regime." New Republic (Dec 30) said of the appointment: "It is a hideous mistake." The Nation (Dec 28) said that Halifax "is a deen¹" religious man, with personal integrity and a profound moral sense." Del Vayo, whom Halifax betrayed in a deeply religious and profoundly moral manner at Geneva, is also a contributor to The Nation. (Readers who want more details of Lothian's fascist activities should read "Lothian vs Lothian," published by Flanders Hall, Scotch Plains, N J—50¢.)

Citizen Hearst

READERS of Hearst papers have probably not noticed it, but all publicity for RKO pictures has disappeared from Hearst movie pages. It came about this way:

Orson Welles, after several false starts for RKO, finished Citizen Kane last month, a movie about a publisher whose career bears a striking resemblance to that of William Randolph Hearst. When Louella Parsons, Hearst's Hollywood correspondent, saw the picture she called Will H. Hays and George Schaefer, president of RKO, and demanded that it be suppressed. Hearst writer Adela Rogers St. John called on Orson Welles to interview him about his "romantic adventures," Hearst representatives asked Jack Warner and Louis B. Mayer (whose MGM has cooperated with Hearst in the past) to put pressure on RKO, and other Hearst writers began an investigation of the number of aliens in Hollywood "for Mr. Hearst's personal use." Spokesmen for Hearst privately threatened that if Citizen Kane wasn't withdrawn Hearst would throw his press into a campaign not only against RKO but against the whole movie industry.

Reporters on Hearst papers remembered other times when Hearst used his movie pages for personal ends. When Marion Davies was still making movies she reminded Hearst critics of Bernhardt in her prime, and Louella Parsons regularly gave publicity only to the studios which produced Marion Davies

time Commission officials including Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy (later ambassador to Britain).

At the present moment all the enemies of labor (notably the press) are demanding that the maritime workers be drafted into the Navy. This is one way of breaking unionism and saving the shipowners millions in wages. NMU's president Curran declares: "Shipowners are making profits of 300% and 400% during the war. Seamen on the other hand are being speeded up to make these profits, and they run increasing risk of death from torpedoes and floating mines." Enemies of labor are redbaiting the NMU. CIO News, national CIO weekly (Jan 20), says this redbaiting attack appears in the American press every time the union and operators meet to discuss wages.

Post's Pro-Fascist Policy

From the beginning of Fascism in Italy the SEP has been its protagonist in America, recognizing in Mussolini's backers, the Lega Industriale and the Associazione fra Industriale the equivalent of the National Association of Manufacturers and U S Chamber of Commerce.

The Post's chief fascist writers were Isaac Marcossion and Kenneth Roberts. Marcossion wrote that "fascism saved the country from anarchy." He falsified the history of the 1919 general strike in Italy and of the fake Mussolini march on Rome. Regarding labor, he wrote:

"Under the Fascist Trade Union Law (sic) strikes have been outlawed and compulsory arbitration is enforced. No Mussolini measure was so fraught with constructive possibilities. . . . Italy became a commonwealth of industrial peace. . . . Even the crisis of 1926 . . . when Italy went on war bread and a 10-hour day at reduced wages, did not disturb the integrity of the corporation institution."

The great philosopher, economist and litterateur Kenneth Roberts wrote: "It (the Fascist movement) was a greatly needed movement. . . . Fascism . . . was the application of commonsense to the business of government. . . . Mussolini's dictatorship is a good dictatorship; and a dictatorship in Italy is a national necessity."

The SEP in turn has glorified Hugo Stinnes (who robbed Germany of millions and blamed it on the Jews); Deterding (who said he would shoot down workers who refused to work); Ivar Krueger (who shot himself the week Marcossion quoted him in favor of honesty in business); and scores of other Clivedeners, Fascists and enemies of the people.

SEP's Hired Renegades Smear Labor

When Weir, Girdler, Ford and Bethlehem attacked labor with spies and thugs (as the La Follette Committee reported in 46 volumes) the SEP joined the war against the more progressive and militant CIO by employing any liberal or progressive renegade who wanted \$1,000 an article instead of the \$20 the Nation and New Republic were able to pay. Redbaiting is big business, and the Post has done much to make it pay.

The CIO was smeared in many articles, notably in one by Benjamin Stolberg who had formerly written for the liberal press. Dr. Jerome Davis, president of the American Federation of Teachers, being called a "communist" and "Stalinist," filed suit for \$150,000, alleging that he was deprived of the opportunity of getting a job because of this redbaiting.

The SEP smear was a rewrite of Stolberg's series in the Scripps-Howard papers which marked Roy Howard's abandonment of old Scripps' championship of labor. The CIO in Akron and other towns boycotted the Scripps-Howard press. Pro-CIO papers called Stolberg "America's No. 1 literary stoolpigeon." Girdler and Weir applauded Stolberg. Michael J. Quill of the CIO wrote Lee B. Wood, editor of the World-Telegram, that Stolberg twisted facts and published "vicious distortions and untruths. . . . Your paper has chosen to share the disgrace of the Hearst press, serving as a channel for their hatred of labor and progress." Wood and Howard suppressed this part of the Quill letter. No protest against "vicious distortions and untruths" was sent the SEP because the SEP never retracts smears against labor.

SEP and the Corrupting Utilities

The Federal Trade Commission's 73-volume report on the annual \$25,000,000 corruption fund of the National Electric Light Association contains the names of many magazines as well as the majority of newspapers. In "The Public Pays" Ernest Gruening culls the following items:

Letter from the editor of Electrical World to NELA public relations chairman: "It seems to me feature writers in the Saturday Evening Post and other general periodicals might well be interested in the romantic and interesting stories which lie at hand in the electric industry. Perhaps a luncheon or two comprising a utility executive and a feature writer would introduce the elements sufficient to excite interest and a story would follow. I have seen this indirect approach used with Parsons, Hungerford and others with success. . . . They often shy off of blunt approach on a payment basis."

Merle Aylesworth, head NELA propagandist, addressing NELA Public Policy Committee, mentioned article "Electric Energy for Industry" by Floyd W. Parsons

in SEP as the first of a series in magazines, and reported "other plans for publicity."

Committee Chairman J E Davidson, after spending big money in SEP for advertising, said, "It was the natural result of these endeavors that greater national interest was aroused. The SEP published two very interesting articles by Floyd W Parsons under the caption 'Everybody's Business.' Later came a forceful editorial in *Colliers*."

Texas NELEA manager wrote: "Crowell is writing a mass of mighty fine public utility stuff in the SEP and other magazines."

From the minutes of the NELEA Executive Committee: "Mr. Aylesworth then outlined the program of publicity. . . . The association had registered a protest with the SEP for a statement which appeared in the (fiction) story 'All Wool Morrison' and that an endeavor will be made to keep such statements out of popular fiction."

The censored villain in this Post story seems to have been a utility grabber.

Pro-Willkie, anti-New Deal, pro-Money

The SEP is consistent in only one thing: it can see money at any distance. Like most newspapers and magazines, it felt that the biggest section of the big money in the Republican Party was for Willkie because of his interventionist views on the war, and became part of his pre-convention build-up, the "spontaneous outburst" of American enthusiasm for a Wall St holding company head.

In the midst of the 1940 campaign the SEP announced that it would not take sides: from that issue on, every number contained one pro-Willkie article and one anti-Roosevelt article.

The SEP was anti-New Deal before Roosevelt invented the New Deal. It is consistently against any deal which would result in any gains by labor, liberals, progressives at the expense of big business.

Week after election the SEP said that the time had come "to save civilization." It carried stories by Vincent Sheean about the RAF, a diary of a British officer, editorials praising Churchill along with usual anti-labor articles.

Suddenly the same change came over the Post which seems to be affecting Luce's Time Inc and the Scripps-Howard press; it began to see the force of the private arguments of Joseph P. Kennedy, who sees a fascist England as a dangerous competitor for U S business (IN FACT Jan 13). SEP writer, C B Allen, charged the Roosevelt administration with offering Lindbergh an air ministry to keep him from coming out against aid to England. On Jan 4 the SEP bitterly attacked the W A White interventionist committee.

Curtis Publishing Co Lawsuit Suppressed

Readers of IN FACT who may be interested in the financial set-up of Curtis Publishing Co (SEP, Ladies Home Journal, Country Gentleman, Jack and Jill) are urged to read the January issue of Your Investments, published by the American Investors Union (non-profit-making organization to safeguard investors, directed by Bernard Reis, 10 East 40, NYC).

The facts were brought out in a lawsuit, conducted by Attorney Arthur Garfield Hays for a minority stockholder. Millions were involved. But the American press, which published millions of dollars of SEP advertising, suppressed the story.

Printed on Scab Press

The American Teacher urges a boycott of magazines printed on scab presses. "The unfair magazines are listed as the Curtis Group which includes SEP, Ladies Home Journal, and Country Gentleman, and Life and Time."

Both Sides to the Story

The foregoing facts present a comprehensive picture of native Fascism. Even Attorney General Jackson accuses the SEP of being an enemy of democracy. The SEP uses goons and murderers just as Weir, Ford, the NAM, do. It boosts Mussolini, smears labor. It speaks for the corrupt utilities. It represents wealth and power in the struggle against the common welfare.

For itself the SEP says: "The SEP brings into the open issues which the American people must decide for themselves. . . . The Post turns the spotlight on the issues. . . . By lighting up the dark corners of the national scene . . . the Post is helping to keep America honestly and fearlessly informed."



THE WINNAH!

When we announced that IN FACT was going to be a weekly and urged immediate renewals, we suggested "eight ways to mail half a dollar." We didn't mean to keep a record of the method used most often. But we can't help noticing that one dollar bills, checks and money orders are in the lead. Invariably the letters say: "Enclosed you will find one dollar (some said buck, others said eight bits) to cover my renewal and a 1 year subscription for Mr and Mrs SoandSo." The point is, if you're still undecided as to what method to use for forwarding your renewal, our choice is number 6.

En passant! There are still a few autographed copies of FREEDOM OF THE PRESS by George Seldes available. You can get it by sending in at one time 15 one year subscriptions at 50¢ each or 30 introductory offer subscriptions (20 issues) at 25¢ each. This offer is good until March 1st only. When sending new subscriptions write out names and addresses on a sheet of paper, showing whether they are one-year subscriptions at 50¢ each or 20-week subscriptions at 25¢ each. All subscriptions reaching us before March 1st will receive IN FACT immediately as a bi-weekly, and the balance of the issues as a weekly.

pictures. For an obscure personal reason Hearst once ordered his papers not to mention Mae West and not to take ads for Mae West movies. Two years ago, when he was attacked by Time, he had his editors play up all libel suits against Time Inc. and pan Mrs. Henry Luce's plays (The Women, Kiss the Boys Good-bye).

Cameron Probe Asked

REP. GEYER of California, has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the granting of citizenship to W J Cameron, Henry Ford's anti-Semitic spokesman. Newspapers were obliged to carry this story, although they refused to publish the sensational exposé of Cameron in Friday magazine Jan 24. Geyer repeated Friday's charge that "Cameron's own statements under oath indicate that he obtained his citizenship by fraud or was guilty of fraud in exercising his rights of citizenship."

He Died a Dictator

ON Page 1 Jan 29 and 30, Metaxas of Greece was called a dictator. It was in a death notice. For 3 months the word dictator was absent; so was every reference to Metaxas's abolition of labor unions, civil liberties, liberalism. The American press regards dictatorships as democracies when it suits its policy.

Ready for Death

LAST Autumn readers asked IN FACT to investigate three stories: that the U S Army had made a survey of coffin manufacturing possibilities and reserves; that death notices for relatives of soldiers killed in action were being printed in Washington; that millions of identification tags (half a tag is returned in case of death) were being coined. Jan 29 the Army ordered 4,500,000 medical identification tags. Asked why so many, when an army of one-fourth that size was planned, officials said they were buying a full supply of all potential requirements.

To Subscribers

CHANGE of address to be effective with the next issue, must be in by February 14th.

For prompt receipt of all issues please notify us directly of any change in address. No change will be made unless 5c coin is enclosed. Regular Post Office change-of-address form should be used. If Post Office form is not available use 3x5 index card and list old address first. PRINT OR TYPE NAME AND ADDRESS.

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